Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 5. EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1871. NUMBER 44.

New Advertisements.

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WOOD'S original Magazine is offered free during the coming year to every subscriber of Merry's Museum, the Toledo Blade, Pomeroy's Democrat, &c. which is evidence of its worth and popularity. Horace Greeley, Jas. Parton, Theodore Tilton, Hamilton, etc., write for every number. Notwithstanding, it offers three first-class periodicals at the price of one of them. A variety of premiums and liberal terms. It is an original, first-class magazine. Volume X begins with No. 32. Three specimen copies free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N.Y.

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A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by sinful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge*. Address JOS. T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, N.Y. City.

Newspaper Advertising.

A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of 20 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 26, 1870, says: "The Messrs. Rowell & Co. which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business *scientifically* and *systematically* in such a way: that is, so as to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

JOHNSTOWN BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.—6th September, 1871. Petition of GEORGE W. OSBORN *et. al.* for incorporation of a Building and Loan Association at Johnstown.

No. 10, December Term, 1871.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. And now, Sept. 6th, 1871, Petition read and Articles of Association perused and examined, which appearing lawful and not injurious to the community, said writings are ordered to be filed and notice of the application for a Charter of Incorporation be given for three successive weeks in the *Cambria Freeman*.

By the Court. J. K. HITE, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 22, 1871.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of THOMAS H. PORTER, dec'd. Letters of Administration *de bonis non* on the estate of Thomas H. Porter, late of Washington township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. H. KINKEAD,

Nov. 4-6t. *Administrator de bonis non.*

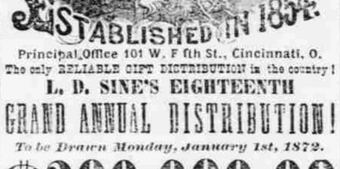
STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Carroll township, on or about the middle of September last, a BRINDLE BULL, supposed to be about one year and a half old, but bearing no special marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH KUNTZ.

On Farm late of Jacob Kuntz, dec'd.

Carroll Twp., Nov. 25, 1871.-3t.

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE



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GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION!

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One Span of Matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,000!

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Five Fine-Toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each!

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Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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[9-14.3m.]

1871. PHILADELPHIA 1871.

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CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

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Factory—Corner Twenty-third and Sansom Sts

Nov. 25, 1871.-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES M. RIFFLE, dec'd. Letters of Administration on the estate of James M. Riffle, late of Summitville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. SECHLER, Administrator.

Ebensburg, Nov. 4, 1871.-6t.

THE LEGEND BEAUTIFUL.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

"Hadst thou stayed, I must have fled!"
That is what the Vision said.

In his chamber all alone,
Kneeling on the floor of stone,
Prayed the Monk in deep contrition
For his sins of indecision,
Prayed for greater self-denial
In temptation and in trial;
It was noonday by the dial,
And the Monk was all alone.

Suddenly, as if it lightened,
An unwonted splendor brightened
All within him and without him
In that narrow cell of stone;
And he saw the Blessed Vision
Of our Lord, with light Elysian,
Like a vesture wrapped around him,
Like a garment round him thrown.

Not as crucified and slain,
Not in agonies of pain,
Not with bleeding hands and feet,
Did the Monk his Master see;
But as in the village street,
In the house or harvest-field,
Halt and lame and blind he healed,
When he walked in Galilee.

In an attitude imploring,
Hands upon his bosom crossed,
Wondering, worshiping, adoring,
Knelt the Monk in rapture lost.
Lord, he thought, in heaven that reignest,
Who am I, that Thou deignest
To reveal Thyself to me?
Who am I, that from the centre
Of Thy glory, Thou shouldst enter
This poor cell, my guest to be?

Then amid his exaltation,
Loud the convent bell appalling,
From its belfry calling, calling,
Rang through court and corridor,
With persistent iteration
He had never heard before.

It was now the appointed hour,
When alike, in shine or shower,
Winter's cold or summer's heat,
To the convent portals came
All the blind and halt and lame,
All the beggars of the street,
For their daily dole to wait;
Dealt them by the brotherhood;
And their almoner was he
Who, upon his bended knee,
Rapt in silent ecstacy
Of divinest self-surrender,
Saw the Vision and the Splendor.

Deep distress and hesitation
Mingled with his adoration;
Should he go, or should he stay?
Should he leave the poor to wait
Hungry at the convent gate,
Till the Vision passed away?
Should he slight his heavenly guest,
Slight this visitant celestial,
For a crowd of ragged, bestial
Beggars at the convent gate?
Would the Vision there remain?
Would the Vision come again?

Then a voice within his breast
Whispered, audible and clear,
As if to the outward ear:
"Do thy duty; that is best;
Leave unto thy Lord the rest."

Straightway to his feet he started,
And with longing look intent
On the Blessed Vision bent,
Slowly from his cell departed,
Slowly on his errand went.

At the gate the poor were waiting,
Looking through the iron grating,
With that terror in the eye
That is only seen in those
Who amid their wants and woes
Hear the sound of doors that close,
And of feet that pass and pass by;
Grown familiar with disfavor,
Grown familiar with the savor
Of the bread by which men die!
But to-day, they know not why,
Like the gates of Paradise,
Seemed the convent gates to rise,
Like a sacrament divine
Seemed to them the bread and wine.

In his heart the Monk was praying,
Thinking of the homeless poor,
What they suffer and endure;
What we see not, what we see;
And the inward voice was saying:
"Whatsoever thing thou doest
To the least of mine and lowest,
That thou doest unto Me!"

Unto Me! but had the Vision
Come to him in beggar's clothing,
Come a mendicant imploring,
Would he then have knelt adoring,
Or have listened with derision
Or have turned away with loathing?

Thus his conscience put the question,
Full of troublesome suggestion,
As at length, with hurried pace,
Toward the well he turned his face,
And beheld the convent bright
With a supernatural light,
Like a luminous cloud expanding
Over floor and wall and ceiling.

But he paused with awe-struck feeling
At the threshold of his door,
For the Vision still was standing
As he left it there before,
When the convent bell appalling,
From its belfry calling, calling,
Summoned him to feed the poor.
Through the long hour intervening
It had waited his return,
And he felt his bosom burn,
Comprehending all the meaning,
When the Blessed Vision said:
"Hadst thou stayed, I must have fled!"

A SMUGGLER FOR ONCE.

One bitterly cold morning in December, I, John Carlton, stood leaning upon the gate of my little garden, gloomily thinking over the badness of trade. I was what they call in our parts a "jouster," that is, I kept a horse and cart, and went about the country jousting or selling fish.

For several weeks there had been nothing doing; indeed, so bad a season had not been known for years, and my wife Mary, the old horse and myself were getting unpleasantly near starvation. I could have borne this, if I had to bear it alone; but Mary had been a valued servant in the parson's family and not used to roughing it, and it cut me to the heart to see how thin and pale she was getting for want of the necessaries of life, which I did not know how to get. Poor girl! weak as she was, she was the bravest of the two. Many a time when I was almost in despair, her loving arms would be thrown round my neck, and she would bid me cheer up and bear my troubles like a man; and I have answered that if I could bear them as patiently as a woman, it would do better still.

While standing at the gate, puzzling myself what to try that I hadn't tried already, I saw Tom Davies, a cousin of mine, coming along the lane, looking as sleek and comfortable as a well-groomed horse. It had always been a mystery to me how Tom lived, for let trade be ever so bad, he never seemed to suffer, but was well clothed, and looked jolly and happy.

He was always civil, but as he stopped now to give me time of day, he noticed how queer I looked; and though I'm not given to talking of my trouble, his sympathy loosened my tongue, and I told him how there wasn't a morsel of bread in the cupboard, and I didn't know how to put any there.

He took a few whiffs of the short pipe he was smoking, eyeing me hard the while, and then told me that if I could keep a secret, he thought he could put me in the way of earning a trifle. I was ready to promise anything when I heard this; and when I assured him that I would be as secret as the grave, he bade me bring my old horse to Ridler's Cave on the following night, punctually at twelve. He would be there to meet me, but I was to ask no questions. There might be a trifle of risk in what I should have to do, but nothing wrong; at least, Tom saw no harm in it, though others might.

"It's smuggling!" I said to myself; and I thought of Mary, who would sooner die than know me to do anything that was not just right. I was about to say no to Tom's offer; but Mary's wan face rose up before me, and as I remembered how biting want was dragging her down to her grave, I grew desperate.

"I'm your man, Tom, risk or no risk. I'll be there to my time, never fear me."

He grasped the hand I held out, left a shilling in it, and with a nod walked on, leaving me with a weight on my conscience that had never rested upon it before. All that day and the next, I could not meet Mary's eye without feeling as if I were hiding a crime from her.

When evening came I told her I was wanted for a little job of moving at the next village, and should not be home till late. She never doubted the tale, but smiled and kissed me when I went away, leading old Bob by the bridle, and fancying that I had never seen a darker night, nor heard the wind roam so dismally before.

Ridler's Cave is situated in one of the most lonely parts of the Cornish coast, and there is not a house within a couple of miles of the spot. After riding for about half an hour, I came out of the lanes on to the beach, and another mile or so along the foot of the cliffs brought me to the cave. As I rode into it I heard a voice say cautiously, "All right, John, the boat will be here directly;" and I was not sorry to find Tom Davies mounted on a cob alongside of me.

Handing me a flask with some brandy in it, he bade me take a nip; at the same time telling me with no little glee that the "coastics, were napping, and we should do them jolly!"

After waiting some few minutes we heard the regular click of oars in the rowlocks, followed by the grating of a boat's keel on the shingle.

We rode out and soon had several parcels strapped on either side of the horses; then, with scarcely a word spoken we set off; Tom giving me instructions where to leave my load, and adding that it would be as well to part as soon as we got off the beach.

Away we went, but only to find out first—just as we quitted the shore—that the Coast-guardsmen were not napping after all; two of them sprang upon us from behind a boulder, and clutched at the horses' bridles; but the creatures swerved, and that saved us.

"Spur for your life!" muttered Tom in my ear, at the same moment riding his staunch little cob right at the men, I saw one of them roll over on the sand, while the other jumped aside, shouting to us to stop, but we never paused until we were some distance down the lane leading from the beach. Then Tom pulled up. "We must part now," he said. "Keep to the right and ride hard, for they will cut you off if they can where the lane winds toward the coast; but give the nag whip and spur, and you will be there before them. Off with you!" and so we parted.

After Tom had left me I began to remember how awkwardly close to the shore the windings of the lane brought it and how easy it would be for swift runners to take a short cut across some fields and come up with me. Bitterly I regretted being led into such a dangerous affair; and telling myself, with clenched teeth that for Mary's sake I wouldn't be taken, I rode on more furiously than before.

The nearer I got to the sea, the more I dreaded a surprise, and it seemed as if I were so long threading the ins and outs of my road, that they must be the first to reach the spot where I anticipated danger. Suddenly I was seized with the idea that if I could leap the hedge I might evade them, and quick as thought I put Bob at the dark line of thorn bushes that looms ahead, just where the lane made the last sharp turn toward the beach.

I remember the rising in the air, the crash through the top of the hedge, and my own fall, which was followed by the most unearthly yell it is possible to imagine—a shriek that seemed to die away into the bowels of the earth. Then a hundred stars danced before my eyes—there was a strange dizziness in my head—all grew dark and I knew no more.

How long I lay before coming to myself I cannot tell; nor could I recollect, for a considerable time after my senses returned, what it was that had happened. Numbed with the intense cold, I was lying on my back with the wind shrieking above me; but where was the horse? and what meant the awful yell I heard after taking the leap?

I found that I was lying on a slope, and turning over on my right side I reached out one hand intending to lean upon it and raise myself. To my horror I grasped nothing, for—it makes me shudder to think of it—I had turned over into the mouth of a partly disused pit. Already I was hanging half within it, and while struggling to recover my balance, could feel myself slowly but surely slipping further into the hideous gulf yawning to receive me. I gave one cry for mercy, and grasped wildly about till I succeeded in clutching one of the boards with which the shaft was lined. In another second my body had slid down with a jerk that nearly wrenched my hands from their hold; but the strength of despair was in that clutch and I held on. Then a deathly faintness crept over me as I thought of the depths below, and imagined myself falling, falling helplessly into them. The strain upon my arms became intolerable, and to ease it, I tried to insert my toes between the crevices of the boards, crying frantically but faintly for help the while, though the sound of my own voice startled me, it was so strangely hollow. As I raised myself a little, a piece of the rotten wood broke off, and for a dreadful moment I was hanging by one hand; but ere my quailing heart could give another fluttering throb I had regained my grip, and found foothold too. More than this I dared not venture in that profund darkness, but I told myself that I was comparatively safe as long as my aching limbs would sustain me. When they failed, I knew that I should go down—down—down—until I lay a mangled corpse by the side of the poor horse whose dying cry still rings in my ears.

Those were minutes of horror, and I believe I must have gone off my head a bit, for I fancied that fearful sounds came wailing up from the pit, and that some invisible power was trying to drag me down into it. Then a temptation assailed me to let go, to end at once the anxieties of my life and the pain and terror I was enduring. But the poor, pale face of Mary—Mary who was watching for me at home—rose before my eyes, and with renewed strength I held on, and prayed to Heaven to save me.

As if in answer to the prayer, a gleam of the moon's light broke through the murky clouds, vanished, and then shone out again so clearly that I was able to perceive the ladder not many feet away. As cautiously as my cramped limbs would permit, I worked my way toward it, and before the clouds gathered again, I was kneeling on the bank above the pit, saved!

Cold, weary, and sad, I made my way home without interruption, and told Mary what had happened. As she hung about my neck, shivering and sobbing, she made me promise that I would never again be drawn into anything that my conscience told me wasn't just right; and thank God I am able to say that, come fair weather or foul, I have been faithful to my word.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

It was a clear, balmy day in June when I, Richard Dawson, midshipman, at home in Cornwall after a cruise, looked up three of my old school mates for a row along the coast in a yawl hired of a waterman, and well freighted with all that was needed to make the day a merry one.

Away we went, four of the most light-hearted lads living. Bob Trelawny stroke, myself with a pair of sculls, Tom Davies in the bow—rowing random; and Billy Finch, our little coxswain, saucily hugging himself on the dwarfish stature which exempted him from any greater share in our labors.

With many a sharp quiz at each other's expense, our laughter waking up the echoes of the curiously veined cliffs towering above us, we glided along the picturesque coast; sometimes passing beneath huge blocks of granite, which seemed to need but a touch to topple them down upon our frail craft, sometimes catching glimpses of tiny coves, whose beauty no foreign scenery I have ever visited exceeded. Into one of these our coxswain steered us when we began to show symptoms of fatigue, skillfully taking us through the narrow inlet between the rocks that concealed it from casual observers.

Perhaps the dark hours that followed helped to imprint on my memory the peaceful beauty of that spot, for I can conjecture up—even now that years have passed over my head—every detail of the fair picture; the high banks hemming in the mimic bay, covered to their summits with heather and the endless variety of ferns that flourish in the rich alluvial soil; the trees crowning the heights, the sighing of the soft breeze that stirred their branches, and the musical cadence of falling water as innumerable little rivulets bounded from rock to rock in glistening cascades, or like silver serpents threading their way toward the murmuring sea. The scene was so lovely that even the mercurial spirit of our coxswain was impressed by it, and he stopped in the midst of one of his favorite ditties to exclaim,

"By Jove, it's sublime!"

In reminiscences of our happy school-days, and song after song from the Mario of our company the time quickly passed away, till the deepening shadows warned us that we must depart. Our diminished stores were replaced in the yawl, and bending to our work, we soon emerged from the peaceful cove into the broader expanse of St. Michael's bay.

While we were lingering in the cove, the breeze had freshened so that our little boat danced merrily over the swelling waves, the bounding motion adding a fresh impetus to the mirth which was exuberant enough at starting.

We had traversed about half our homeward way when Tom Davies proposed a row into one of the gloomy looking caverns frequently to be seen on the Cornish coast. Every one agreeing to the proposal the boat was backed for a few yards, the head pointed toward the nearest opening and half a dozen strokes sent us into the yawning cavity.

As we darted under the narrow arch, we perceived that at its highest the cavern rose but a few feet above our heads, while, to our great consternation, we found ourselves irresistibly carried much further than we had intended penetrating into this abode of strange echoes.

As another wave came up, impelling us still onward in spite of our most vigorous efforts to prevent it, we looked toward each other anxiously and our coxswain's voice sounded hollow and unusually subdued as he exclaimed:

"I say, you fellows, this won't do at any price. Stern all!"

This, to our increased alarm, we found it impossible to accomplish. We had but backed a few yards when, with a whirl and a rush against which we could make no head, another wave rolled in, and we clung desperately to the side of the cavern to prevent our boat being dashed to pieces on some hidden boulder.

Though alive to the danger of the position, and bitterly regretting our foolishness in making the venture with so rough a sea running, we did not fully comprehend our difficulties until we looked toward the mouth of the cavern. To our horror we perceived it was growing less and less. As the next wave came dashing in its crest reached to within a couple of feet of the crown of the rugged arch above us. The tide was still rising and the dreadful reality forced itself upon us that in a short time we should be closed in from light and hope: in a word, that we should be buried alive in the cavern!

With indescribable sensations we watched each wave rise higher and higher, and the faint light grow dimmer; while to increase the horror of our situation, our boat was dashed to and fro with such fearful violence that we knew not how long we might hope to prevent its being broken up.

Clinging with our bleeding fingers to the projecting rocks, we sat with our faces turned in despair toward the opening, and the "God help us!" that burst from Trelawney's lips sounded like words of doom to all.

Higher and higher crept the insatiate waters, now reaching the very summit of the arch and obliterating the glimmer of light that yet stole in: then, as if to mock us, receding till the faint ray was once more visible. Again and again this happened; but at last we were enveloped in pitchy darkness. The wall of water had barred us in, and, unless God helped us we had taken our last look at the bright world without.

It was hard to die so young; and even now I think it no shame to our manhood that choking sobs and earnest cries for mercy thronged to our lips, as we struggled to hold on against the volume of water striving always to dash us onward into the deeper recesses of the chasm.

In our haste and alarm we had forgotten that a small anchor was lying at the bottom of the boat, but now, as a larger wave than we had hitherto contended with came rushing on us, Trelawny gasped out:

"The anchor! over with it or we are lost! I can hold no longer."

In an instant I had it over the side.—On came the bellowing wave, the boat was lifted upon it; our hands were forced to relinquish their grasp of the jagged stones to which we had been clinging, and like an arrow we were driven forward; but the anchor held, and for a time we felt we were saved. Up to this moment very few words had been uttered, for the transition had been too great from sunshine without to the darkness and terror within to permit of speech. We all knew by what a frail tenure we held our lives, and silently huddled together, listening to the wash of the billows as they came whirling and rumbling past our boat, to dash with a concussion like thunder, against some recess of the cavern which seemed to be far, far away.

Strange fears stole over us as we prayed incoherently that the anchor might hold and the wind drop, or cling instinctively to the sides of our vessel, when the eddying waters hurled by, leaving behind them a transient calm, so profound that we could hear our own deep breathing and the bitter grief of our happy little coxswain. Were not his thoughts with the widowed mother who, if she lost him, lost her all?

Presently the awful stillness was broken by a rock crumbling from the roof and falling with a deafening crash not many feet from where we lay, the sound reverberating along the cavernous vaults until it died away in the distance.

After a while we fancied we heard the moaning of the wind outside our prison. Had it increased? And if the result should be as terrible as we foreboded, would our fate ever be known to those who would mourn for us? Would any vestige of the yawl or her unfortunate crew be washed out to sea to tell the sad tale?

At last—and what an eternity it seemed—we could discern a faint glimmer of light. A few seconds and it had vanished. Then like a bright star dawning upon us, it steadily increased and we knew that the tide was falling. Breathlessly we watched the harbinger of hope till, with eyes that brimmed over, and voices tremulous with thankful joy, we told each other that we might now make an effort to depart.

It was not until after many narrow escapes from being dashed on the partly sunken rocks that we succeeded in reaching the outer world. What we then thought, or how we acted, may be better imagined than described; and I suppose I need scarcely say that we have never since then explored a Cornish cavern when the tide was running.

A SWEARING PUP.—A Louisville paper says: We witnessed last night a proof of the wonderful perfection to which the imitative powers of the lower order of animals can be trained by months of constant and patient training, which was truly wonderful. The exhibition was at the house of Dr. Benson, No. 192 Fifth street, by a gentleman named Kennedy, and the subject of his experiment was a small yellow dog, we believe of the terrier species.

Mr. Kennedy took the dog on his lap, and placing his left hand over the animal's back, just behind its shoulders, and his right hand over its nose, clasping both upper and lower jaws, commanded it to speak, which it did, imitating its master and uttering the words so plainly as not to be misunderstood, and very much in the tone of one talking while holding his nose tightly. It uttered but few words except expletives, and its profanity was something almost shocking, coming from the source it did. But it was excused by the spectators, of whom there were quite a number, on the ground that it didn't know any better, and nobody but a dog would use such language.

"Don't bother me, G—d d—n you!" said the animal.

"Go to h—ll!"

"You're a d—d liar!"

"Poor thing!" said a sympathizing lady, "To be made to say such horrid words!"

"I want my ma!"

And so the exhibition proceeded through a series of sentences, now shocking the spectators by the reckless profanity of the animal's utterances, then convulsing them with laughter at the ridiculousness of the scene, and again impressing all with the wonderfully perfect imitation of human speech. Ventriloquism was out of the question. In fact, every precaution was taken to detect a trick, if there was one, and the result was the unanimous conclusion that the animal's speech was controlled by manipulation of its jaws in the master's hands. This the owner readily acknowledged, stating that he had been training the dog for nearly a year, and had at last succeeded in bringing it to the point exhibited. The fact, however, did not detract from the wonderful character of the exhibition. It is the only dog we ever heard of even apparently endowed with human speech.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.—A town in Vermont has a society of young men formed for the express purpose of rescuing young ladies from drowning. We warn these gentlemen that we will not accept even honorary membership in their concern; we do not sympathize with the movement. Upon several occasions we have stood by and seen young ladies' noses disappear beneath waters blue, with a stolid indifference that would have been creditable in a husband. It was a trifle rough on the darlings; but, if we know our own mind, we do not propose, just for the doubtful pleasure of saving a female's life, to surrender our prerogative of marrying when and whom we like. If we take a fancy to a woman we shall wed her, but we're not to be coerced into matrimony by any gum-chewing school-girl who may chance to fall into a horse-pond. We know their tricks and their manners—waking to consciousness in a fellow's arms, and throwing their own wet ones about his neck, saying, "The life that you have preserved, noble youth, is yours; whither thou goes I will go; thy God is my God, and thy horses and carriages shall be my horses and carriages!" This cheerful thing may be coveted by a Green Mountain Boy—a very green mountain boy—but we are too old a sturgeon to be caught with a spoon-hook. Ladies in the vicinity of our person need not hesitate to fling themselves madly into the first goose-puddle that obstructs their way; their liberty of action will be scrupulously respected.

THE last version of the G. Washington story: A youthful hen found an egg, and yielding to the maternal instinct, sat upon it until the process of incubation was complete. Her mother, who had laid the egg and taken great pains in shaping and coloring it, came along, and seeing only the broken shell, burst into tears and exclaimed: "Alas, my daughter, who has destroyed my favorite egg?" The feathered offspring responded immediately: "I cannot tell a lie, mother,—I cannot tell a lie; I did it with my little hatch it."

—The first blood shed between the French and English in the seven years' struggle before the commencement of the Revolutionary war on this continent was in Fayette county, on the 28th of May, 1754, about 300 yards southwest of Dunbar spring. Here the French were encamped in a deep glen, where they had put up temporary cabins. At this point Washington arranged his company in two divisions, and so effectually surprised them that few of their number escaped.

ONE side of a house roof at Dighton, Mass., has just been reshingled for the first time since the house was built seventy-seven years ago. A large part of the old shingles are but little worn. They are of southern cedar, and the nails were all made by hand. The west side of the roof, which is less exposed to storms, will apparently last many years longer.

ON the woman question, a lady says in a communication to the Des Moines Register: "You may look at this matter in whatever light you will, but simmer it down, and it is but a quarrel with the Almighty that we were not all men."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, : : DEC. 9, 1871.

AT the election for Mayor, held in Pittsburgh, on last Tuesday, Jas. Blackmore, democrat, was elected over B. F. Morgan, the radical candidate, by about 1,200 majority. This is a victory of the people over corrupt political rings, and is indicative of a popular sentiment that is destined to spread itself over the entire country.

A MOVEMENT has been made in the House toward sifting the President's military usurpations in the South. Mr. Beck offered a resolution, asking information of the President relative to the proclamation of martial law in South Carolina, and of all the facts on which the proclamation was based. Referred to the Committee on Insurrectionary States.

To the exclusion of our usual variety, we publish, partly condensed, the third annual message of President Grant, but have neither time or space to comment upon the document at present. The message, like the President's speeches, has at least the merit of brevity, and therein we commend it. Whatever other merits or demerits it has we shall probably refer to in our next issue. In the meantime we ask for it a careful perusal.

PENNSYLVANIA, under Radical lead, says the *Age*, has played second fiddle to New England for the last ten years. And note the result in the material forced into the Committee of Ways and Means by Speaker Blaine. Seven to two against this State and her prominent interests. Henceforth, we will have to feed upon broken food from the table of our New England masters. This is the work of Radical leaders in this State. How is it relished by iron and coal men?

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* notes as one of the remarkable features of the Message the announcement in the concluding paragraph, that it was "hastily summed up." It would be a satisfaction to the people to know why and wherefore a document of so much importance should be sent to Congress without having been well and wisely considered. It was surely not for want of time on the part of the President, unless junketings and dissipations, extending over fully six months, are to be regarded as of paramount importance to the affairs of State.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN BIGLER of California died at Sacramento on last Thursday week, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was a brother of ex-Governor WM. BIGLER of this State, and was elected Governor of California by the Democratic party in 1851, the same year in which his brother William was chosen to the same office in Pennsylvania. He was re-elected the second time and became the candidate of his party for a third term, but was defeated by a small majority. During the administration of Mr. Buchanan he was appointed United States Minister to the Republic of Chili, in South America. He was a man of ability and maintained throughout his life a pure and unblemished reputation.

THE question as to what is the true policy to be pursued by the Democratic party in the next Presidential election, is being very generally discussed by the newspaper press of the party throughout the country. The "Missouri movement," or as it is more commonly called, the "passive policy," to which we have heretofore referred at some length, meets with the very decided approval of many leading and influential Democrats, while it is regarded with suspicion and is denounced by others, who prefer the established rule of the past and demand a regular party nomination. Whatever course may ultimately be adopted, it is very evident that a coalition between the Democratic party and the conservative or liberal element in the Republican ranks, is not only viewed with alarm, but is greatly feared by the active and prominent friends of the national administration. This is a confession of the danger which they apprehend from the proposed combination, and is an argument in its favor, since it has always been regarded as wise policy in war, and the same is true in politics, to do that which the enemy neither wishes nor expects you to do. Some of the greatest and most decisive victories of modern times have been brought about by a sudden and unexpected movement in violation of the well established rules of warfare, and for that reason alone not expected and therefore not guarded against by the opposing power. As Congress is now in session, affording the Democratic members from the different States a full opportunity for mutual consultation and deliberation, this question will doubtless engage their early and serious consideration, and the conclusion which may be reached will be awaited with much interest, coming as it will from the immediate representatives of the masses of the Democracy.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—In addressing my third annual message to the law making branch of the government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute book. The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent and to enforce them accordingly. The past year has, under wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisement in loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country and develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations which goes far towards alleviating the distresses occasioned by these calamities, and the benevolent who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women and children whose sufferings they have relieved.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventful one, in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing and liable at any time to bring these nations into a bloody and costly conflict. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations and finally be the means of returning to productive industry millions of men are who now maintained to settle the disputes of the nations by the bayonet and the broadside. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since adjournment of congress with her Britannic majesty, and a copy of protocols of the conference of the commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides a method for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations and various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration.

I recommend congress at an early day to make the necessary provision for the tribunal of Geneva, and for the several commissions on the part of the United States, called for by the treaty. His Majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss confederation, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have consented on the joint request of the two powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His majesty the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to comply with a joint request of the two governments and has consented to act as arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as between themselves certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form and mode by which invitation is to be extended to other powers.

I recommend that the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation articles of treaty relating to the fisheries and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward North American provinces, to become operative so soon as proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season. I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governors of these States respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty, which contemplates the use of canals on either side, connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary, on terms of equality by the inhabitants of both countries. It is to be hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom, will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned. I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American provinces between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky mountains. The early action of congress on this recommendation would put it in the power of the war department to place a force in the field during next summer.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany has enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the minister and the consul general of Paris, and the various consuls in France, under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French. The government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this government maintains in its relations with the Asiatic powers, as well as with the South American republics. I have given assurances that the friendly feelings of that government are fully shared by the people of the United States.

The ratification of the consular and naturalization convention with the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been exchanged. I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the capital of that kingdom to Rome, and in conformity with the established policy of the United States I have recognized this change. The ratification of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy has been exchanged. The two powers have agreed on this treaty, that private property at sea shall be respected during a war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligations of nations.

The forty-first congress at its third session made an appropriation for an organization of a mixed commission for adjusting upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection of Cuba. That commision has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to the formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped this commission will afford the complainants a complete remedy for their injuries.

It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the plenipotentiary of Spain and the allied South American republics, which has resulted in an armistice, with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace. The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the emperor is proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of these relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the grand duke is proof that on our part we share the wishes of that government. The inexcusable course of the Russian minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible with self-respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this government after his personal abuse of a government official, and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relations between the United States and other powers. In accordance with my wishes this government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management of the Imperial legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.—With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The cabinet of the Mikado has, since the close of the last session of congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of importance in several departments of the government. I have reason to think that the selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States has pursued to Japan. It is our desire to continue this disinterestedness and just policy with China and Japan. The correspondence transmitted herewith shows there is no disposition on the part of this government to swerve from its established course. Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast, I instructed our minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of such mariners. Admiral Rodgers was instructed to accompany him with sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party sent out, on reaching the coast, was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage; ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult; neither came; a force then landed after an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country. The forts from which the outrages were committed were reduced by gallant assault and were destroyed. Having thus punished criminals and having vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned, finding it impossible under the circumstances to conclude the desired convention. I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto herewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as congress may see fit to take. The republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable laws establishing what is known as the "Free Zone" on the frontiers of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by that republic for restraining lawless persons on its frontiers. I hope that Mexico by its own action will soon relieve this government of the difficulties experienced from these causes. Our relations with the various republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by congress regarding the overdue installments under the award of the Venezuelan claims of 1866. The internal dissensions of this government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations. The ratification of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged. It is a subject for congratulation that the great empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory step towards the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest as well as intrinsically right, to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates.

The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers. It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West Indies colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico leaves most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers.

I desire to direct your attention to the fact that the citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, are large holders in foreign lands of this species of property forbidden by the fundamental law of their alleged country. I recommend to congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, owning, or dealing in slaves, or being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers, or mortgages by citizens of the United States. It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people, who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty, and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of *bona fide* American citizens and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may by adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions, to give importance, and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those people and secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and of some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses or the interpreters to other foreign ministers. I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of posting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the Australian line, almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers, and of increasing their services.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of $86,057,126 80 during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly $17,000,000 less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, of the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue this rapid payment, and I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws, and recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished except those collected from spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and from stamps. In readjusting the tariff I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws after providing for the current expenses of the government, the interest account and a sinking fund; that this surplus be reduced in such a manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, but which enter largely into general consumption, through articles which are manufactured at home, such as medicines, compounds, etc., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon those articles which will best bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the report of the secretary of the treasury. The present laws for collecting the revenue pay collectors of customs small salaries, but provide for moieties, shares in all seizures, which, at principal ports of entry particularly, raise the compensations of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must, at times, work perniciously; it holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of those offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject. Continued fluctuations in the value of gold as compared with the national currency has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and the national finances. If the question can be met as to how to give a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

For the operation of the army in the past year, the expense of maintainig it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing sea coast and other improvements conducted under the supervision of the war department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the secretary of war.

I call your attention to the provisions of the act of congress, approved March 3, 1869, which discontinues promotions in the staff corps of the army until provided for by law.

I recommend that the number of officers in each grade in the staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of a corps becomes vacant, the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists. The report of the secretary of the navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted and is being extended as fast as our material will admit of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By this measure we have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground, to visit more frequently to posts where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditure authorized by law. During the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast survey, and has completed the surveys authorized by congress of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped, to explore the unknown ocean of the north. The suggestions of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the service to a peace standard by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are well considered, and deserve the thoughtful attention of congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the navy, above the rank of captain, be by selection instead of by senority.

This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy, as compared with that of the preceding year, is contained in the accompanying report of the secretary of the navy.

The enlarged receipts of the post-office department, as shown by the accompanying report of the postmaster general, exhibits a gratifying increase in this branch of the public service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people; two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics. With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self sustaining, but a gradual approach to this end from year to year is confidently relied on. The day is not far distant when the post-office department of the government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestions of the postmaster general for improvements in the departments presided over by him, are earnestly recommended to your special attention. Especially do I recommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced, and the service as well if not better rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it.

Commerce, trade, above all the effort to bring a people widely separated into a community of interest, are always benefitted by rapid intercommunication. Education, the ground work of republican institutions, is encouraged by increasing the facilities to gather, speedy news from all parts of the country, and the desire to reap the benefit of such improvements will stimulate education. I refer you to the report of the postmaster general for full details of the operation of last year and for comparative statements of results with former years. There has been imposed upon the executive branch of the government the execution of the act of congress approved April 20, 1871, and commonly known as the ku klux law, in a portion of the state of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the committee to investigate southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so, for the purpose of securing to all citizes of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law information was received from time to time that combinations of the character referred to in this law existed and were powerful in many parts of the southern states, particularly in certain counties of the states of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that state such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authority and having, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of preventing freedom, and of the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own or freed persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens.

Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Therefore, on the 12th of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms of the law, calling upon the members of those combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the marshal or military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means or implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in that State. Directions were given that within the counties so designated persons supposed upon creditable information to be members of such unlawful combinations should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the marshal to be dealt with according to law. In two of said counties, York and Spartanburg, many arrests have been made. At the last account the number of persons thus arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and, notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to congress by the attorney general.

[With a view to economizing space, we summarize the remaining portion of the message as follows.—ED.]

In Utah a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization and to decency and the laws still exists. It is not with the religion of the self styled saints that we deal, but with their practices. They will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the status of plural wives and their offspring, and an act might legitimatize the children born prior to the time fixed in the act. The Indian policy has resulted favorably, and many tribes have been induced to settle upon reservations. The peace policy is recommended because considered Christian, humane and right. The retention of the public lands for actual settlers is again recommended. Educational interests may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. Allusion is made to the reports of the several heads of departments, and an increase of compensation recommended for many of said officials. As more than six years have elapsed since the close of the war, it may be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment should be removed. When the purity of the ballot is secured majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were before the rebellion of character and standing sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the constitution, and admitting to eligibility those holding precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said the former had violated an oath while the latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath it cannot be doubted they would have broken it as did the former class. If there are any great criminals distinguished for the part they took against the government, they might, in the judgment of congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. The condition of the south is not such as all patriotic citizens could desire. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these states will take an interest in public affairs, and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot to those entertaining different political convictions. A liberal appropriation to the District of Columbia to aid local improvements is recommended. The erection of public buildings at Chicago more extensive than those destroyed is urged, and the passage of laws for the further protection of emigrants is suggested. The administration has sought to secure honest officials, and if any dishonest ones have appeared, it is the fault of the system of making appointments. The civil service reform is indorsed as calculated to secure the best men, and the work of the present commissioners is expected to produce good results.

U. S. GRANT,

WE are told that there is a perfect living curiosity now residing in Burke county, three miles east of Morgantown. His name is Henry Mull, and he is twenty years of age, and only *two feet and a half high*, and weighs nineteen pounds. His parents are poor and respectable people, and they have had frequent offers from exhibition hunters to take this prodigy around, but they sternly refuse. This young dwarf can climb a tree like a squirrel, and is just beginging to learn his letters.—*Raleigh Carolinian.*

RUFUS CHAPMAN of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the knee, limb cured and strengthened by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

News of the Week.

—The Wharton case is progressing at Annapolis.

—Miss Catherine McNitt, a maiden lady residing in Armagh township, Mifflin county, whilst eating her dinner, suddenly fell back a corpse.

—The freight business of the Pennsylvania Central has never been as heavy as now, and yet it is increasing. The passenger travel is also very large.

—Alfred Goodall, employed at the Pennsylvania Iron Works, at Danville, recently fell from an elevation of seven feet on his back and received injuries that caused his death.

—Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, has signed the bill repealing female suffrage, and thus the ballot has slipped through the fair fingers of the ladies of this portion of the West.

—It is expected that three Territories will apply for admission as States at the present session of Congress—Utah, Colorado and New Mexico; also that two New Territories will apply for incorporation—Pembina and Oklahoma.

—Hiram D. Wood, Superintendent of Public Schools in Nashua, N. H., while in a fit of insanity, cut his throat with a pocket-knife, and then jumped from his chamber window, breaking his leg. He is probably fatally injured.

—As a measure of economy, President Grant recommends an increase of salary to all officials. This he thinks would make them less venal. But it is not now observed that they decrease in venality, in proportion to the amount of their salaries.

—A Lehigh county butcher, named Fries, sports a beard four feet two inches in length. He has been cultivating it for four years, and wears it in a huge plait under his chin.—With that prodigious crop of hair he will certainly not freeze this winter.

—The editor of the Allentown Democrat has been presented with an apple of the red sheep-nose variety, grown on a tree that is considerably over 100 years old. It was of good size and exceedingly fine flavor, beautiful in shape, and altogether free from spot or blemish.

—On Sunday, November 26, on Mulberry creek, Franklin county, Arkansas, Joseph Forbish and William Chenoweth, aged sixteen and eighteen years respectively, outraged and afterwards murdered, a four-year old daughter of Richard Hill. The murderers were arrested and confessed their guilt, and both were killed by their guards while attempting to escape.

—The New York *Times* considers Boutwell's report a most disappointing one. The *Herald* does not commend Boutwell's report, and says his suggestions as to the reduction of taxes are of a small, peddling nature. The *Tribune* strenuously opposes the President's recommendation to buy the telegraphs, but finds more to commend than condemn in the message. The *World* criticises the message, viewing it in the light of an electioneering document. The *Sun* thinks the message is bungling and boggling, and no message so little worthy of respect was ever sent out by any former President.

BRIGHAM'S LOVE, AND THE WOMAN WHO DECLINED TO BE NO. 30.—Brigham had already the twenty-ninth wife sealed unto him, and it was not thought that he would seek for more; but again the prophet loved, but this time in vain. The lady was Miss Selina Urseback, and she positively declined to become Mrs. Young No. 30. She was born at Geneva, Switzerland, and in 1862 emigrated to Utah with her parents. The fair Swiss beauty was a great musician, and Brigham was first attracted by her singing. At several concerts she acted as prima donna, and the prophet, struck with her singing and her fine face and figure, thought he would add her to his harem. He declared that sweet, adorable Selina should be his. But he was mistaken. She was like stone, and laughed at the prophet when he told her she was created expressly for him and that he had received a revelation from heaven that she should marry him. At length she confessed she loved another; and Brigham, sending for him, ordered the young man to quit the Territory. But no sooner was he gone than another and more dangerous rival appeared in the person of a California volunteer.—Now, all who know anything know that a California volunteer can accomplish whatever he undertakes, and as for being afraid of a prophet rival, of course that was not to be thought of. To make a long story short, the divine Selina became disgusted, and, packing her little trunk, went back to Switzerland, leaving her lovers to fight it out among themselves. Was ever before a prophet so shamefully treated by a woman? It was in vain he looked at his Anna, his Harriet, his Eliza, his Ellen, his Susan, his Mary, his Maggie, his Emeline, his Zina, his Augusta, his two Lucys, and his magnificent Amelia; he felt he was lonely in the world, and without the beautiful Selina had literally

No one to love, none to caress.

GOOD GRACIOUS!—Here is indeed, an astonishing series of domestic incidents. In West Troy, a week ago, G. W. Brazee, returning to his home, found on a sofa the wife of his bosom and an unscrupulous tailor, named Hayes. He was, naturally indignant at this, and determined to be his own Judge Lynch and private avenger. He therefore procured a pot of tar, ripped open a feather bed, and did actually then and there tar and feather his own wife—an act, it is believed, quite unprecedented in the annals of domestic life. This done, this enraged good man proceeded to deal with the tailor, and as a new, signal, and impressive revenge, burned off the whiskers of the serpent. What this stern gentleman did next we are not informed; but if he finds this sort of proceeding a relief to the betrayed and over burdened heart, he should publish a certificate of the fact for the benefit of his fellow sufferers.

A CHILD MAN.—An Albany correspondent of the Columbia Spectator says: "A few days ago our fellow-townsman, W. M. Kaine, visited Jamestown, Tennessee, on business, and, on his return, brought with him a natural curiosity in the person of a child-man by the name of Geo. Kingston. He was three years old on the 10th of July last; is three feet and eleven inches high, and weighs seventy-three and a half pounds. The bones in his arms and legs are as large as those of an ordinary sized man's. His hair is thick and coarse. His head is large and appears to be well developed. It requires a No. 7 hat to fit him. He also wears No. 2 shoes. The strangest thing is that he is altogether a man save is age. His mother is dead. His father is still living, and resides in Jamestown, Tennessee, and I have been informed that his parents are, or were, of ordinary size."

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise interfering with the following personal property, owned by me, and left in the hands of John Stevens of Allegheny township, Cambria county, viz: 2 Bay Mares and Harness, 1 Wagon, 2 Cows, 1 Clock, 2 Sleds, 2 Stoves, 1 Bureau, 2 Tables, 1 Stand, 1 Spinning Wheel.

DAVID STEPHENS.

Gallitzin Twp., Dec. 2, 1871.-3t.-$*

New Advertisements.

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A full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present and future. With graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of the Chicago *Tribune*. With over 400 pages, and 50 illustrations. It is now ready for delivery. AGENTS WANTED. Send $1.00 for outfit, and choice of territory. Union Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill., or Philadelphia, Pa.

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The Dec. No., price 30c., has 19 pieces Vocal and Instr'l Piano Music, worth $4 in sheet form. We will mail two back Nos. for 50c., four for 90c., or Jan. to Dec., 11, for $2.25, (regular price, $3.) Bound copies for $1.75, gilt sides and edges, $5. The Music is by Hays, Thomas, Kinkel, Gonino, etc. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 5620.

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A VOID QUACKS!—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

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☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The "SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON, or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.
☞ For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. HORTENSE, or to Rev. R. C. CHERRY. Charges moderate.
Ebensburg, April 1, 1871.-tf.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.,
Tenders his professional services to all citizens of the above place and vicinity who may at any time need Medical aid. [apr. 21, '71.]

Cambria Freeman,

SATURDAY, : : : : : DEC. 2, 1871.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Haps and Mishaps at and near Home.

--Big crowd of people at Court the early part of this week.

—Court adjourned on Thursday night with a clear record. Something new.

—A party of Bellefonte hunters recently slaughtered ten deer in Clearfield county.

—Judge Taylor's estate is said to be estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000 in value.

--Snow on Tuesday, freeze on Wednesday, thaw on Thursday, and a general mix on Friday.

—We are sorry to see that our valued correspondent, "Rob Roy," is troubled somewhat with the QUILL say.

--Six degrees below zero is said to have been attained by the thermometer in this region on Tuesday morning last.

--A telegraph pole at the Johnstown station fell on Mr. Israel W. Waterman, not long since, and broke one of his arms.

—The mail bag and contents recently stolen from the Tyrone post office was found frozen in the ice near there on Saturday last.

—A man named Andrew Murray was committed to jail on Wednesday for threatening to stab Mr. Henry Hopple, of Carroll township.

—Chimneys should be looked after occasionally, as they become dangerous by the falling away of the mortar in which the bricks are laid.

—Henry Scanlon, Esq., was duly sworn in open Court on Monday last as County Surveyor for the term of three years, and filed his official bonds.

—Quite a number of school teachers are yet wanted throughout the county. A special examination for teachers will be held in Union School building to day.

—Our Irish and Pittsburgh correspondents have both played us the slip this week. But then it's slippy weather just now, you know. Hope there will be a thaw before next week.

—Col. John P. Linton, of Johnstown, has this week buried another of his children, a bright and interesting little girl of six years, whose death, like the other, was caused by scarlet fever.

—The offices of Messrs. A. J. Cassatt, General Superintendent of the Pensylvania Railroad, and T. I. Heintzman, Engineer of maintenance of way, have been removed from Altoona to Philadelphia.

—We are sorry to learn that our esteemed friend Mr. John C Riffle, of Johnstown, was thrown from a buggy, on Tuesday of last week, in consequence of the horse he was driving becoming unmanagable, and was very severely bruised.

—The Pittsburgh Leader is responsible for the assertion that the Grand Duke Alexis is to pay a visit to Loretto, probably on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the lamented Father Gallitzin, the priestly and princely apostle of the Alleghenies.

—While John G. Hartley, jr., of Snake Springs, Bedford county, was engaged in cutting corn fodder, on Wednesday week, one of the wheels of the machine burst and a piece struck him in the groin, inflicting a very severe and dangerous wound.

—In their retirement Messrs Easly and Murray, late Associate Judges, carry with them, we are sure, the good wishes of all our people. They were honest, competent and faithful officers, and performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

—The barn of Mr. David Wheeler, in Rayne township, Indiana county, with all it contained, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st inst., involving a loss of about $10,000, with only $600 insurance. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

--Among the many welcome friends who called to see us this week we name S. M. Wordlok, Esq., of Altoona, and R. H. Brown, Esq., of Cresson, both of whom are brimful of energy, talent and the milk of human kindness. May they never know in their own experience the pinchings of poverty.

--We can't see why money could not be made by good agents in the sale of the "Adjustable Stove Shelves" advertised in a special notice elsewhere by Messrs. Demmler Brothers, Pittsburgh. They are certainly a household convenience, if not a necessity, and being cheap ought to command a ready sale.

—We understand that Dr. A. P Fields has quite a number of cases of diptheria under his care, and has not yet lost a single case. The only objection we have heard urged against the Doctor is that his charges are pretty steep.—We suppose, like other things, if you wish a good article you must pay a good price for it.

—Almost sin ulteriously with his assumption of the duties of District Attorney, we notice that our townsman, Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., has been admitted to practice in the several courts of Clearfield county. Mr. Sechler is competent to make his mark wherever he practices his profession, and as District Attorney we are confident he will fill the bill to perfection.

—Messrs. John Murphy & Co., publishers, Baltimore, have kindly sent us a beautifully bound and elegantly printed work entitled "The Life of Gen. R E Lee," for the sale of which in this county, as well as for "The Life of Chief Justice Taney," and all other publications of the above house, our worthy friend M. F. Meagher, of Johnstown, is about accepting the agency. But of this more next week.

—Mr. Elias Barnicle, residing near Chest Springs, this county, has had the hand of affliction laid heavily upon him of late. Within five weeks he has lost no less than five children, ranging in age from fourteen years down to three months—all the victims of diptheria. Two of them died one day last week within eleven minutes of each other, and their little bodies were enclosed in the same coffin and of course interred in the same grave. The deeply stricken parents have in their great bereavement the earnest sympathies of all who know them.

THE COURT.—Hon. John Dean, the newly elected President Judge of this district, assisted by the two new Associate Judges, Messrs. Lloyd and Flanagan, held his first half term of Court here during the present week. Of course there was a good deal of curiosity manifested both to see the man himself, who is comparatively a stranger to the people of this county, as well as to witness the manner in which he would acquit himself in his responsible and untried position. So far as we have heard any expression of opinion on the subject, it has been entirely favorable to Judge Dean. He disposed of the business before the Court with commendable promptness and satisfaction. One thing has been made perfectly manifest, and that is, that the parties to a cause are not likely to have any well grounded reason to complain of what is known and deprecated as "the law's delay." Judge Dean evidently means business. He has made an auspicious commencement, which justifies the belief that in the future he will prove himself both able and energetic in the discharge of his duties. The Twenty-fourth Judicial District has just cause to be proud of him.

ANOTHER "LIMB OF THE LAW."—We are glad to announce the entrance of our esteemed friend, John G. Lake, Esq., to the ranks of the legal profession, which event occurred on Tuesday last, having the evening previous passed an examination in the highest degree creditable—the Bench and Messrs. Johnston, Pershing and Reade acting as committee. Mr. Lake has been a close and attentive student in the office of Messrs. Tierney & Null, during the usual period of probation, and we are sure that he has well befitted himself for the profession of his choice, and no man in the county has ever entered upon any business with more earnest good wishes for abundant success than has Mr. Lake. May an abundance of good clients ever retain and enrich him.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!—*How to make your own Illuminating Oil at a Small Cost.*—I now offer for the first time Individual Rights for making the celebrated Metropolitan Oil, by which any person can manufacture his own oil at a very small outlay. Call on or address M. L. OATMAN, No. 100 High street, Ebensburg.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Dec. 5, 1871.

DEAR FREEMAN—Reporters may make mistakes, as they often get their information from floating rumors, which are sometimes contradictory. I have been criticised for my attack on the MOON, and would apologize by saying that my object was to keep the small-pox AS FAR AWAY AS POSSIBLE!

I have also been censured for saying that the fire companies failed to "put in an appearance," etc. I was at the fire, and so were others, and we did not see hose on the ground. I have inquired of Mr. O'Connell's family, and they say that the hose carriages were not up there at the fire. But justice to the Company compels me to say that they did run out the hose, (at least so I am informed) and that they were told that the fire was only soot burning in a chimney, and that for that reason they did not go up. They are an energetic Company, and I would not intentionally misrepresent them. In regard to the fire being "put out easily," etc., how else would it go out of a chimney top? It is neither a pleasure nor a profit to report facts, much less fiction. I keep as near to the facts as possible. I am really afraid to announce that Christmas is coming, lest some smart critic might pick me up and say that CHRISTMAS CAME NEARLY A YEAR AGO. As the same landscape, viewed from different standpoints, assumes different aspects, so the same facts coming to the minds of different persons through different MEDIA, often create different impressions. As J. Q. knew more about the action of the Company than I did, he did right to add what was left out, but he could have done that without "Eriketizing." Albeit, I have nothing against J. Q. I would add that the printer sometimes does me injustice by changing the language I use, which is a liberty I do not grant, unless in cases where he cannot decipher my hieroglyphics.

Woodvale borough is entirely free from sickness, though it lies directly between two boroughs that have contagious diseases. This is in part owing to great precaution. Mr. Nesmeth, the Superintendent of the Woolen Factory, caused a smoke house to be built, and he requires all the operatives to pass through it once or twice a day, when it is filled with the fumes of carbolic lime, sulphur and burning alcohol. But few Superintendents have displayed as much interest in these matters as Mr. N., and he deserves the thanks of all the operatives, as well as of the citizens of Woodvale and vicinity for these precautionary measures.

The number of cases of small-pox here is greatly exaggerated, or else people do not comply with the ordinance requiring the dwellings to be labeled. We have seen but four labeled doors yet, and we have been through the principal portions of the town. People should not swell the numbers. It is bad enough as it is.

The stockholders of the Johnstown and Somerset Railroad met on Saturday at the Council Chamber, and elected officers for the ensuing year. In about twelve months from this time the iron horse will be heard snorting along the banks of Stoney Creek and frightening the good people of Shade township with his terrific screams. A horse's screams! Just think!

A gentleman named Meagher will soon canvass this county with the "Life of Judge Taney." Roger B. Taney was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for many years, and died poor. His eventful life embraces a period of nearly one hundred years. This book has sketches of all the prominent lawyers who practiced at that Court. Let the work be read by all men.

That MYTHIC individuality, yclept MAC SHANE, is respectfully invited to be at the Institute, and to listen to a splendid doggeral, which is to be read upon that occasion. The scene is laid all over the State. The plot extends over 5,000 miles. The lines are "ax hameter." No more at present.

We predict that before the close of the present year more than one millions of deaths will take place in the United States. This will be equal to one in every forty persons. But we do not mean that so many persons will die, but that so many lives will be lost. Many persons will travel in grease and turkey, and many will close their travels in the United States.

ROB ROY.

DOINGS IN COURT.--On Monday after the Court had organized, R. L. Johnston, Esq., moved an adjournment until 2 P. M out of respect to the memory of Judge Taylor, which motion the President Judge directed to be entered of record, and the Court thereupon adjourned. After the adjournment a meeting of the members of the Bar was held, Hon. Judge Dean in the chair. After remarks by Geo. M Reade, R. L. Johnston and John Brotherline, Esqs., resolutions of condolence were adopted; also a resolution that the usual badges of mourning be adopted.

In the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas the following cases were then taken up and disposed of, Court adjourning on Thursday night, after the entire calendar for this week had been gone through with:

Com'th vs. Henry Foster. Indictment, selling liquor to a habitual drunkard; Mary Reese prosecutrix. Not guilty, but def't pay costs.

Com'th vs. Andrew Ager. Fornication and bastardy; Margaret Rettinger, prosecutrix.—Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay the costs, thirty dollars lying-in expenses, and one dollar per week to prosecutrix for a period of seven years.

Com'th vs. Mathew Kane. Assault and battery; Mary Kane, prosecutrix. Guilty.

Com'th vs. Manasses Patton, John Patton and Anthony M'Hugh. Indictment—first count, assault and battery with intent to kill; second count, assault and battery; Thos. Clonan, pros. Verdict, not guilty on first count, but guilty on second. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 each and costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Manasses Patton. Robbery. Same prosecutor. Not guilty.

Com'th vs. Ellen Scales and Thomas Clonan. Assault and battery; Elizabeth M'Hugh, pros. Jury called, when District Attorney enters a *nolle prosequi*, and defendant and prosecutor each to pay half the costs.

Com'th vs. Carl Hashbach. Larceny; James D. Flummer, prosecutor. Guilty. Sentence, six months to the county jail.

Bernard Murphy vs. Simon Noel, Ejectment. Jury called, case tried and plaintiff takes a *non suit*.

James A. Littlefield vs. John J. Burns and Sarah Burns. Replevin. Verdict for the plff. for $50.52.

Jos. Miller vs. E. D. Evans. Malicious prosecution. Jury called, evidence heard, defendant alleges surprise, and case continued.

Joseph Miller vs. Geo. Gurley. Action on the case for abuse of criminal process. Jury render a special verdict.

John P. Parrish vs. Wm. Griffith, Garnishee of Leo J. Parrish. Appeal. Verdict for deft.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A man whose name we forbear mentioning until further developments are made, was brought here from Johnstown, on Monday last, and committed to jail on suspicion of having committed a murder about six years ago. The Johnstown correspondent of the Cambria Herald gives this account of the circumstances which led to his arrest:

In the month of November, 1865, an old negro named Edinboro Smith, wo resided in a cabin on Laurel Hill, a few miles below this place, was found dead in his cabin, and the evidence was unmistakable that he had been most brutally murdered. On Saturday last two brothers, residing a few miles from the scene of this tragedy, came to town, and drinking pretty freely, commenced quarreling with each other. In the course of their abusive conversation one of them accused the other of murdering old Smith, six years ago. On the strength of the remarks thus let slip, the younger brother was arrested and taken to the Ebensburg jail to-day. We do not wish to prejudge the case of the accused, and wild as has been his life thus far, we would be loth to think that he would imbrue his hands in the blood of the innocent old darkey who lived a lonely hermit life in his tumble-down cabin on Laurel Hill; yet it would seem strange if the mystery which has enshrouded this brutal murder should now, six years after the occurrence, be cleared up.

FOR CHRISTMAS.—Hats, caps and furs at Cohen's Cheap Hat Parlor. A nice hat is always an adornment. A new hat about the holidays is a necessity. Who would desecrate Christmas with an old hat or a slouch cap? If the money that is spent for the gratification of the appetite was spent at Cohen's Hat Parlor for hats, caps, collars, furs, etc., the people would be much more fashionably dressed on Christmas. Cohen keeps at No. 227 Main street, Johnstown. We hope he may sell a thousand hats yet in '71, and one hundred thousand in '72.

The proprietors of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Parsons' Purgative Pills, and Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had free at the stores.

SCRAPS OF LOCAL HISTORY.—A correspondent writing from this place to the Johnstown Tribune, after referring to the meeting of the then approaching term of our County Court and the installation of the new officers thereof, proceeds to give the following items of local judicial history which we deem worthy of reproduction.

Since I have touched upon the subject, permit me to say a word or two more about Courts and Court Houses.

You have heard of Beulah, the "deserted village," and know all about its rise, growth, and ultimate and absolute downfall. But do you know that, in violent anticipation of being named the county-seat of Cambria upon its erection into a county, the people of that enterprising burg actually built a Court House inside their corporate limits, furnished it, and kept it in perfect order against the coming of the tribunal of justice for whom it was intended? The structure was log, and was built the latter part of the last century. Part of its foundation wall is standing to this day.

But the roseate dreams of Beulah were never realized. The county-seat was fixed at Ebensburg, and Beulah and its Court House went under. It was about the year 1800. Judge Addison was a judge of the Circuit Court for a Western Pennsylvania district, and for some reason or another adjourned the body over which he presided from Somerset to Beulah, where it remained in session for a season. This is a fact, yet I venture to say that not more than one out of ten of the present inhabitants of Cambria knew it before reading this. And so Beulah, though she didn't get *the* Court, at least had *a* Court!

Did you ever walk over from Linton's hotel to your new jail? If you did, you passed on the right hand side of the first square on your route an old log building. Inside that building, in 1807, was held the first Cambria County Court. Judge Young was the first P. J. It was subsequently used as a jail, church, and schoolhouse—to-day it is a cow-stable. The storms of sixty years have left to us only a faint outline of its original proportions, yet it is cherished as affording a contrast between itself and our present Court House as fair as will be the contrast between the latter and our *new* Court House, when we get it.

Every Disease Has Its Remedy.

Upon this broad *fact* is founded the whole art and science of medicine.

That every disease has its *curable* stage, under proper treatment, there can be no doubt.

That they have their *incurable* stage, under any treatment, may be equally true.

The curable period is during the early part of the disease, of course; the incurable being the advanced condition—the last stage.

To show the precise nature, *extent* and locality of the disease is of the first importance in the treatment of any case.

This is precisely the reason given by Drs. Oldshue, of Pittsburgh, for bringing into requisition the Microscopic, Test-tube, Urino-meter, and all the Chemical apparatus for the scientific examination of the urine in all chronic and complicated cases.

The long afflicted have not been slow to appreciate these scientific aids, and the consequence is, their office is one continued throng of patients, from all parts of the country, seeking the advantage of this skill in diagnosis.

A knowledge of the appropriate remedy, however, is quite important, as without the remedy no advantage would be gained by knowing the disease.

Every disease has its remedy. This is verified in the fact that different medicines spend their action upon different parts of the human system.

As each particular disease spends its principal baneful action upon a certain organ or tissue of the body, according to its peculiar nature, so each particular remedy spends its medicinal action upon a certain organ or tissue, according to its medicinal qualities.

Having a knowledge of the true nature of the case, as also of the appropriate remedy, the next matter of importance is its proper preparation and application.

This should be carefully attended to, and, as far as practicable, all medicines should be examined by the physician before being put into the hands of the patient or nurse.

This is done in the office of Drs. Oldshue, before mentioned.

All their medicines are compounded and their prescriptions filled by their own special direction and under their own supervision.

No medicines are passed from their prescription but through their hands.

WANTED.—Agents to sell the Patent Adjustable Stove Shelves, an article of great practical value to every family in the land. These Shelves can readily be attached to any stove, and are absolutely an indispensable article.—Where they have once been used for raising bread and biscuit, warming plates and victuals, or drying any small article, doing away with burnt pies, vegetables, meats, etc., which have been placed into the oven of the Cook Stove in good condition to be warmed, but are unfortunately forgotten, and have been burnt or dried.

Persons desiring to carry on a profitable business during the winter, will find it to their interest to send for a descriptive Circular, to

DEMMLER BROTHERS,
No. 123 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh Pa.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* Parties wishing the prescription will please address

H-H-ly. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
264 South Third St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

POETRY.—Go to John J. Murphy's, to John J. Murphy's Store, Mansion House Corner, and on the first floor, and buy all your dry goods, flannels, stockings and hoods, your carpets and mats, at that very same place, and see the bright face of Murphy & Co., that is Murphy and clerk, who are always at work selling dry goods—in fine, all goods in their line—lower than cost, the profit is lost; for John J. Murphy will sell what you choose, even if he should lose. So, farewell! farewell!

DRESS UP!—for the holidays. Go to James J. Murphy and dress up. Go to No. 109 Clinton street and dress up. Go to the Star Clothing Store and dress up. Dress your boys up for Christmas and New Year. Go to Johnstown and enquire for James J. Murphy's Clothing Store, and dress up. Spend your money for good clothes. Dress up! Now go.

SEASONABLE BARGAINS.—You can buy Cast Iron Sled Soles at 5½ cents per pound, and the best elm made Sleigh Beskets at $6.25 and $6.50, at Benton & Wayne's Hardware Store, Johnstown, Pa. [Dec. 2.-6t.]

SOME LADIES suffer dreadfully with the headache and this causes their hair to fade. Nature's Hair Restorative is a sure remedy for the ache and will restore the color of blanched, gray or faded hair. See advertisement.

OBITUARY.

GOULD.—Died, in this place, on Thursday last, of an attack of croup, Florence, daughter of Isaac S. and Hattie Gould, aged about 4 yrs.

INGLERT.—Died, in Johnstown, on the 24th ult., Agnes Inglert, daughter of John and Sarah Inglert, aged 2 years and 17 days.

ROWLAND.—Died, in Blacklick township, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Jane Rowland, aged about 71 years.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise negotiating for a Note for $50, dated Nov. 25th, 1871, given by me in favor of Jeffreys Rowland, as I have received no value for said Note, and am determined not to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law. ROBERT GILLIN.
Blacklick Twp., Dec. 9, 1871.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of BRIDGET FARRELL, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of BRIDGET FARRELL, late of Carroll township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

H. C. KIRKPATRICK, Adm'r.
Carroll Twp., Dec. 9, 1871.-6t.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased the following personal property at Sheriff's sale, and have left the same in the care of G. W. LLOYD, viz: 1 Hathaway Cook Stove, 1 Coal Stove, lot of Corn in ear, lot of Buckwheat, 2 Sleds, 1 Wagon, lot of Hay, (about four tons,) about 300 dozen Oats, 1 set of Harness, Plough and Harrow, Spreaders, Single-Trees, Chains, and 3 Horses. All persons are therefore cautioned against meddling with the above property, as they are left with the said G. W. LLOYD, subject to my order. JOHN HIPS.
Chest Twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., Dec. 9, 1871.-3t.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of writ of *Vend. Expon.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on **Wednesday, the 27th day of December,** inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of John Adams, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Behe, Joseph Moyers, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, about 2 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame house, a frame stable, and a water saw-mill—now in the occupancy of Arthur Wharton. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. Saupp.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Dec. 7, 1871.-3t.

STORE
—IN—
POST OFFICE BUILDING.

GREAT SHOW
—OF—
NEW GOODS!

—o—
JUST RECEIVED
—AND—
NOW OPENING
AT
THOMPSON'S
HOMPSON'S
HOMPSON'S
AN
IMMENSE
STOCK
—OF—
ELEGANT
WINTER
GOODS
OF EVERY
Style, Texture
AND
QUALITY
AND IN ALMOST
Endless Variety
—OF—
UNSURPASSED BEAUTY
and certainly at
LOWER PRICES
THAN EVER!

—o—
TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS
Worth of All Grades of
LADIES' FURS!
From Cheapest to Best.

COME WITH YOUR MONEY
—TO THE—
Thompson STORE,
AND GET
GOOD
Bargains.

DETERMINED TO COUNTERACT

THE SHORT SIGHTED POLICY OF DESIGNING AND MALICIOUS PERSONS, WHO HAVE SOUGHT TO INJURE THE TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA BY CONCOCTING AND CIRCULATING

EXAGGERATED AND MALICIOUS REPORTS,

WE SHALL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR FORTUNATE POSITION AND ORGANIZE AN

Immense and Unapproachable SALE!

WHICH WILL CAUSE A GREAT LOSS TO ANY WHO MAKE PURCHASES WITHOUT KNOWING WHAT CAN BE SAVED IN BUYING AT THIS

UNUSUAL AND STUPENDOUS SALE!

We commenced on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1st,

THE UNRESERVED CLEARANCE OF THE LARGEST STOCK

WANAMAKER & BROWN

EVER HELD, BEING NEARLY

A Million Dollars' Worth of Substantial Clothing

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, FOR MEN, BOYS, AND CHILDREN,

WANAMAKER & BROWN / WANAMAKER & BROWN — PART OF WHICH WAS PERSONALLY SELECTED IN FOREIGN MARKETS BY MR. WANAMAKER BEFORE THE IMMENSE RISE IN WOOL, AND CAN BE SOLD TO READY-MONEY BUYERS AT — WANAMAKER & BROWN / WANAMAKER & BROWN

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!

A VISIT AND INSPECTION, WHICH COSTS NOTHING,

WILL PROVE UNQUESTIONABLY THAT

MANY of the ARTICLES ARE WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICES QUOTED.

ABRIDGED PLAN.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

CONTAINING—
7,961 Men's Overcoats,
6,949 Dress Coats,
516 Garricks and Capes,
5,113 Business Coats,
12,311 Business Pants,
1,813 Fine English Striped Pants,
3,875 Doeskin Pants,
2 519 Black Cloth Vests,
602 Velvet Vests,
578 Cashmere Vests,
14,406 Cassimere Vests,
583 Double-Breasted Short Overcoats,
523 English Diagonal D. B. Coats.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

CONTAINING—
960 Youths' Overcoats,
3 000 Youths' Pants,
3,714 Youths' Vests,
1,872 Youths' Everyday Coats,
723 Children's Overcoats,
135 Children's Cape Overcoats,
180 Children's Garricks,
1,344 Children's Suits.
3,282 Boys' Pants,
2 676 Boys' Jackets,
733 Big Men's Coats,
1,205 Big Men's Pants,
986 Big Men's Vests.

78,259 TOTAL GARMENTS.

FIRST FLOOR (West)—Arranged for Furnishing Goods and Coats. The Job Lots. "Less than Half Price Lots." Piece Goods for Custom Work, which share in our general reduction of prices.
SECOND FLOOR—3 DEPARTMESTS:
DRESS PANTS,
SECOND DRESS PANTS,
WORKING PANTS,
JOB LOTS.

THIRD FLOOR—OVERCOATS, TOP COATS, GARRICKS, COACHMEN'S COATS.
FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS—Reserved Surplus Stock.
FIRST FLOOR (East)—School and Dress Suits, and Little Lads' Clothes.
SECOND FLOOR—Larger sized Goods and Half Priced Lots.
UPPER FLOORS—Reserve Stock and Extra Fine Goods.

NOTE—☞ These and all our Goods are not bought from Wholesale Houses, but are of our own manufacture—many of them made in our own building, under our own eye and supervision—of materials carefully examined and sponged, and made only for our Regular Retail Trade; so that customers can take them with the utmost confidence.

PARTICULARS.

FIRST—Store open from 7 A. M. to 8½ P. M., except Saturdays, when open at 6½ A. M. to 10 P. M.
SECOND—All Goods Exchanged, or Money Refunded.
THIRD—A large staff of Salesmen and Ushers to the different Departments, in waiting to receive Customers.
FOURTH—Orders by Telegraph or Letter from any Quarter faithfully attended to.

In CONCLUSION:

FOR SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL BARGAINS THIS IS AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY!
IT WILL PAY TO COME FROM ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY, OR TO MAKE UP CLUBS IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES, AS WE MEAN TO GIVE SOMEBODY ALL THE GOODS WE HAVE.
WE HAVE HAD THE LARGEST SALES THE HOUSE HAS EVER KNOWN, AND TO WIND UP THE SEASON WE CAN AFFORD TO ALMOST SHUT OUR EYES TO THE PRICES.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW
DRY GOODS BAZAAR!

When you visit the city, do not fail to call and see the

New Dry Goods Bazaar
—OF—
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 & 174
FEDERAL STREET!
ALLEGHENY CITY.

The Handsomest Dry Goods Emporium in the State.

OUR MOTTO:
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Through the Season we are in receipt of
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY!
Our Stock is always full, fresh and complete.

We respectfully ask the attention of
WHOLESALE BUYERS
To our Stock, as our Wholesale Department is at all times fully supplied with goods which we offer, either by the piece or package, at the lowest
NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
ERWIN'S DRY GOODS BAZAAR,
Nos. 172 & 174 Federal St.,
[Dec. 2.-1y.] ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. [Jan'y. 6, '71.

THE POST
—FOR—
1872.

The year 1872 will be one fraught with unusual political interests to the people of the entire country, there being a President and a Congress to elect, besides several important State elections.

Upon the result of that election depends the future welfare and perpetuity of our political institutions.

They can best be saved by circulating among the voters such newspapers as advocate a free, liberal, Constitutional Government.

In the future as in the past we shall continue to labor unceasingly for a government of

FREE PRINCIPLES,

and at all times and under all circumstances defend and sustain such a government against all attacks, it matters not what pretext may be set up to accomplish its overthrow.

WE WILL ADVOCATE

the following propositions as essential to the preservation of our political institutions against the machinations of the unscrupulous leaders of the Radical party:

1. The administration of the Government in consonance with the pure and patriotic principles laid down by the founder of the Republic.
2. Opposition to military rule and dictation under any pretext or alleged necessity.
3. Equal rights to all citizens, including the right of every citizen to be tried for an alleged offence, in the civil courts, in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.
4. Free and fair elections everywhere, without interference by the President or intimidation by federal bayonets.
5. Reduced taxation, honest, economical government, and Civil Service Reform.
6. A financial policy that will not oppress the productive industries of the country.
7. An end to lobby schemes, monopolies and land grabbing.
8. A change of the public administration and the overthrow of the cormorants who are now depleting the public treasury.
9. The overthrow of the corrupt State governments in the South which impose heavier burdens of taxation upon the North by keeping half the country in a state of Bankruptcy and Poverty.

THE WEEKLY POST

Will not only reflect the sentiments of the Democratic party fearlessly, boldly and with a decent firmness, but will also be a vehicle of News.

THE LATEST MARKETS,

down to the hour of going to press, including not only the Live Stock Markets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but of every principal point in the world.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

will be made a specialty, while the Arts, Agriculture, Science, Literature, &c., will each receive a proper share of attention. THE WEEKLY POST is a *forty-eight column* newspaper, printed on the best material, with clear new type, and will be published at the following low rates, and will be published at the following low type, and will be published at the following low

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy 1 year $2.00
In clubs of 5 or more 1.50
An extra copy sent free where the club exceeds ten.

THE DAILY POST by mail, per annum, $8.00.

We ask all who desire to see the principles above set forth put into practical operation to aid in the work by subscribing and procuring subscribers for THE WEEKLY POST. Specimen copies sent free on application. Address
JAS. P. BARR & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAMBRIA COUNTY BONDS.—The Commissioners of Cambria County are now prepared to sell to those desiring the same, the BONDS of said county, in sums of $100, $200 and $500. These Bonds are issued by authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for the purpose of raising money to build the New County Jail, and pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum—said interest being payable semi-annually—and are redeemable at the pleasure of the Commissioners after the **13th day of December, 1875,** and payable the **13th day of September, 1881.**—Coupons are attached to each Bond for the semi-annual instalments of interest.

Parties desiring to invest in this Loan will please call on the Commissioners at their Office in Ebensburg.

Witness our hands this 10th day of April, A. D. 1871.

MATTHEW MCNAMARA,
JAMES E. NEASON, } Com'rs.
FRANCIS O'BRIEL,
Attest—J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk. apr. 15.-tf.)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN KENNEDY, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN KENNEDY, late of Washington township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that payment must be made without delay, and to those holding claims against the same notice is given to present their respective accounts duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN H. KENNEDY, Administrator.
Hemlock, Nov. 11, 1871.-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MARGARET MCGOUGH, dec'd.

Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted by the Register of Cambria county to the subscriber on the estate of Margaret McGough, late of Allegheny township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made immediately, and those holding claims against the same are desired to present them duly probated for settlement. F. O'BRIEL, Adm'r.
Loretto, Nov. 11, 1871.-6t.*

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa.
October 17, 1867.-6m.*

LEMMON & PLANK,
Practising Physicians,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office in rear of Lemmon & Murray's Drug and Book Store, High street. [June 6m.]

E. J. WATERS, *Justice of the Peace,* has removed to the office recently occupied by Dr. E. H. Plank, on the east side of Centre street, opposite Colonade Row.

HANNES-JACOB OF HOPPACH.

FROM THE GERMAN.

There is a story told of a tailor in Nonstadt, on the Aisch, who, when the city was besieged by an enemy, and almost reduced by starvation, hit upon an ingenious plan for delivering it. He sewed himself up in a sheep skin, and showed himself on the city walls, in various places, while his comrades bleated lustily below, in concert with him—until at last the enemy, thinking that the town must be abundantly supplied with food, withdrew in great vexation. The Nonstadt tailor was a clever fellow, but he had his match in Hannes-Jacob of Hoppach.

On the way from Eschun to Hoppach you pass a high, steep mountain,—on this mountain stood the castle of Wildenstern. No part of it now remains standing, except a great wall, and the gate, which was formerly provided with a great drawbridge, together with a high four-cornered tower. The cellar is still to be seen in the yard, and a deep well, which is now quite filled up with stones. A century ago, hunter and shepherd still dwelt in the castle,—since that time it lies waste and forsaken, like graze in the court-yard; the wind and birds have sowed fir-trees and weeds and bushes on the masonry; and grass covers the road that led to the spot.

The Counts of Rieneck, who long ago inhabited this castle, would scarcely have believed that the place would ever be desolate; unless, perhaps, we except the last of the race, who, when all his retainers had either fled or been killed, tried to escape with his chaplain, by a subterranean passage, but when he found the outlet, at the place called the Bath-room, already beset by the enemy, threw himself upon his sword. The Counts of Rieneck had long been rich and powerful nobles, with gold and goods and rich lands enough.—To day, even, one might find enough of their gold and silver in the ruined castle, if one only knew how and where it is hidden. As it is, there it will lay until the day of doom.

But money and goods do not always save, and an ingenious mind is worth far more than gold and silver, as those nobles once proved by experience in the course of their quarrels with the men of Mentz. The latter had occupied all the surrounding country, so that no one of the Rieneckers could venture outside of the castle. Unpleasant as was the situation, the Rieneckers made the best of it,—exercised their horses in the court house, that they might not grow stiff and awkward, held carnival in the great castle hall, and waited for better times. But when the snow melted and the mountain streams came down, and just at the time for the March violet to blow, behold! one fine morning in the Mentzers came in great crowds into the valley, and encamped before the castle,—and the Rieneckers opened their eyes in astonishment. True, they had force enough and the walls were high and the mote deep, but they were badly off for provisions, and well they knew that when the stomach is empty, the heart loses its courage and the arm its strength. At first they hoped that when the enemy should come up and knock his hand in vain against their thick wall, he would leave again, but they were disappointed. The larch-trees grew green and the birches put on their leaves, the pines and the firs showed new shoots, and the cuckoo commenced his cry, but after, as before, lay the Mentzers in the Valley, and the smoke rose from their camp three times every day exactly as if they had been at home. It was a bitter sight to the Rieneckers to see the men of Mentz gathering morning, noon and night around the field kettle, for Schmalbaus, the niggard, had long been head cook among them,—meal and flesh were almost gone, although they had come down to quarter metician to reckon within a hair's breadth when the last loaf of bread would be baked and the last ham cut. What vexed the Rieneckers most was that their enemy must in some way have learned their condition For when the Count and his servant, Hannes Jacob, were once looking over the castle wall into the valley they heard the Mentzers saying:

"They have only one cow and one pig,—the rest will soon be ours!"

As has been intimated, Hannes-Jacob had a fertile brain. Over in the valley lay Hoppach. People say that once upon a time a man came into the valley with a bag on his shoulder; the bag had a hole in it and houses fell out of it, here one and there one,—one in this place, and, after a while, one in that; one to the right of the stream, then one to the left of it; and if any one looks around him in the town, which arose in such a strange fashion, he cannot but laugh, for the houses stand in such curious confusion; when a man wishes to go and see his neighbor, he has to make a leap ("hopen") across the brook; and so this town is called Hoppach. That was the birth-place of Hannes-Jacob.

Now when he saw his lord's anxiety it went to his heart, and immediately he thought of a clever stratagem. Down he went into the stable, took the only pig that was left, threw it down, and knelt down on its back, which made it squeal as if it were being killed. The men of Mentz pricked up their ears and laughed—for now, they thought, the end would soon come. But when three days after, he did the same thing, and again three days after that, and so on, they said:

"Why, there must be plenty yet in the castle!—listen! they are killing another hog already!"

Things went on thus for a while, and the Rieneck people tightened their belts until they looked like wasps; they had killed the very cats,—"for," said they, "we will have to catch mice ourselves soon enough." At last there was no help for it, they must really kill their last pig—Count Rieneck bade his people eat once more until they were satisfied, saying, "we shall all have to die before long." But Hannes-Jacob went into the stable, and now bellowed like a calf, now lowed like a cow, so that those outside said to one another:

"The swine are all killed,—now they are coming to the cattle!"

Those in the castle knew better, for they were almost starved; at last, one day, when only the last ham was left and scarcely any one could stand for weakness except Hannes-Jacob, the Count came among them and said:

"I thank you, dear faithful comrades, that you have held out so manfully to the last, but now our hour is come. We must not discourage each other's hearts, but bravely bid each other good night in this false world, hoping to meet in a better life. To-morrow we must marry the rope-maker's daughter,—and we shall float lightly enough in the air, for we have not much left but our ghosts!"

So saying he gave each man his hand while great tears fell from his eyes and down his cheeks and his men wept with him.—Only Hannes-Jacob still hoped to find some way of escape.

So he brought the cow on whose milk they had lived out of the stable, bound the last remaining ham with flax between her horns, got the chaplain of the castle, who was lying in bed trying to drive away sad thoughts and imagining that he had written the last he ever should, to write a billet, which he fastened to the ham,—and then he drove the cow out of the gate. When the Mentzers saw the cow coming straight across the valley in which she had so often in better days fed on the green meadows, they were astonished; but at last some of them caught the cow and unbound the flax from her horns. They found the billet, which read thus:

"No more can you take the fortress than the cow can eat the ham!"

They opened their eyes in astonishment and brought the cow and the writing to their commander. For weeks he had been tired of the siege, and would gladly have withdrawn long before if every day he had not hoped that hunger would compel the castle to surrender. But when he saw the cow and read the billet he said:

"Blow a retreat, for we shall starve ourselves before they are out of rations!"

The next day they went off down the valley with bag and baggage. The Rieneckers looked on with throbbing hearts, not daring to utter a sound until the last Mentzer was out of sight,—and then joy burst forth on all sides! The sick were well, the weak stood firm on their feet, the chaplain got out of his bed, the constable sent a roar of cannonry after the Mentzers, but no shot, lest they might take it for earnest and come back, and the man in the town blew as if he would blow his life out, *"Nun Danket alle Gott!"* Count Reineck took off his cap and folded his hands, until the strain was ended, and then stroking his mustache, he said:

"That was by God's counsel, indeed. But as often as I hear a pig squeal or a cow low I shall remember Hannes-Jacob of Hoppach and his stratagem!"

A MAN in Cayuga county, N. Y., has a singular Cochin China rooster. He has observed his master's practice of family worship, and as soon as the Bible is taken to be read, before prayer, the rooster walks in deliberately and takes his stand beside the lady of the house, and there remains in a very quiet and reverent posture during the whole service, seeming to understand the words, for as soon as Amen is uttered he walks out without noise and joins his family of hens. The children of the family, in their out-door plays, have the company of Chanticleer simply by calling him "Cochin." He allows them to put their arms around him and perform other acts of playfulness.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, lease, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their interests to call on or address me.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited.

REFERENCES—Wm. Mann, Esq., Messrs. Morgan, Bush & Co., Gen'l C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; Messrs. J. T. Way & Bro., W. M. Gormley, Esq., H. B. Swoope, Esq., Pittsburg; Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg; Hon. H. F. Rose, Altoona; D. W. Woods, Esq., Lewistown; Cyrus Elder, Esq., Johnstown; Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., Bellefonte. [1-12.-1y.]

REAL ESTATE AGENCY
—(OF)—
GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.
Office in Colonade Row.

Several parties wish to secure Houses in Ebensburg at fair rents.

Houses and Lots are for rent on fair terms.

Give us a description and price of what you have for rent.

Let us know what kind of a House or House and Lot you wish to secure as a tenant.

Have you *REAL or PERSONAL PROPERTY* you wish to sell, or do you wish to buy?

COME AND SEE US AT ONCE!

☞ Our terms are reasonable for all services relative to above matters. See "Real Estate Gazette."
GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.
Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1871.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY.....JAMES NULL.
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
—OF—
TIERNEY & NULL,
Colonade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-71.-tf.]

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug 27.]

WM. H SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Thos. Lloyd's new building, one door north of Colonade Row, Centre street.

F. A. SHOEMAKER.....GEO. A. BERRY.
SHOEMAKER & BERRY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
March 11, 1871. EBENSBURG, PA.

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. The collection of notes and bills, whether due or past due, will receive prompt attention

T. R SCANLAN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a specialty.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row.—All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.]

J. S. OGDEN, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on Iron street, between the Conemaugh Bridge and Pa. R. R. Depot. Collections and all business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. [3-11.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

JOHN P. LINTON, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in building southwest corner of Main and Franklin streets, second story. Entrance on Franklin street.

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. [Jan.20.-tf.]

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
1323 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND
COME and SEE!
GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to

SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH
OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.
MYERS & LLOYD.
Ebensburg, Jan. 26, 1871.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Who'esale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM.....JAS. B. ZAHM.
ZAHM & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS,
PRICES REDUCED!
And Work Warranted!

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

NATURE'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK. PATENTED.

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headache, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR, IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for *NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE*, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to PROCTER BROTHERS for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500 to any person.

☞ For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Druggists, &c., Ebensburg, Pa. [June 3, '71.-1y.]

JOHN MALIPHANT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fresh Fish, Oysters, Vegetables, Fruits, &c.
No. 93 Market Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Western Fish, at.....8c. to 10c. per lb
Fresh Shad, at.....10c. per lb
or 25c. apiece, or four for $1.00.
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per bbl., at.....$14.00
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per half bbl., at.....6.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per quarter, at.....3.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at.....2.60

He also keeps on hand all kinds of Vegetables, Fresh Butter, etc., which he receives daily.

☞ Will visit Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Loretto each week during the season.
May 27, 1871.-tf.

EBENSBURG
FOUNDRY!
J. A. SHOEMAKER,
Manufacturer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
THRESHING MACHINES,
HORSE POWERS,
WIND MILLS
PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS,
SHOVEL PLOWS,
CULTIVATORS;
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES
OF EVERY DESIGN AND PRICE:
Church, School and Dinner BELLS
CAST IRON FENCING,
KETTLES, AND CAST HOLLOW WARE
of every description, &c., &c.
ALL WORK WARRANTED!!

☞ Special attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of Stoves, Farming Utensils, &c.

All orders promptly attended to. Old metal, grain, etc., taken in exchange for work.
Ebensburg, July 1, 1871.-3m.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT
COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
WM. P. PATTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
—ALL KINDS OF—
CABINET FURNITURE
Nos. 150 and 152 Union Street,
JOHNSTOWN, P.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE
made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and Chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EXCURSION TICKET!

GOOD FOR NINETY DAYS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

EBENSBURG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

AND RETURN.

☞ The person holding this Ticket is entitled to one First-Class passage, on foot or horseback, to San Francisco and return, provided said person's Photograph is first taken at

SPENCE'S GALLERY,
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

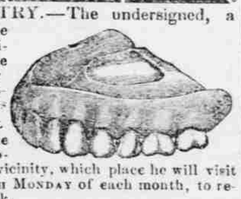
EXCURSION TICKET!

Ayer & Co.'s
Philadelphia
Moses,
TAILOR,
STREET
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

HAVING been commissioned by Governor Geary to act as *AUCTIONEER* in and for the Borough of Ebensburg, I am now prepared to receive and sell at Public auction all kinds of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c., and also attend to the duties of auctioneer at all sales of Lands, Tenements, Live Stock, Household Furniture, &c., &c., within the limits of said Borough. *Terms moderate.* Inquire at No. 100 High Street. M. L. OATMAN,
Ebensburg, pril 22, 1871.-tf.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,
Altoona, Pa.,
Operative and Mechanical DENTIST

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
Rifles, Double and Single Barrel.
Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition.

Sporting Goods, Rifle Barrels, Locks, Mountings Gun Materials, &c. Send for a Price List. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, *Great Western Gun Works*, 179 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B. Army Carbines, Rifles and Revolvers bought or traded for.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

1871. Fall Trade. 1871.
I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE,
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c.,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING HARD WARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES.
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES.

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS
now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.
FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
TO CASH CUSTOMERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street
ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

A REMEDY FOR SMALL POX.

It would appear from the following, published in the New York *Freeman's Journal* of Nov. 25th, that a certain Major Lane, of that city, is the possessor of a sure Indian remedy for the small pox. If this be true it should by all means be tested by our regular physicians, now that this terrible disease is sweeping the country at such a fearful rate. No matter how it was discovered, if it is a remedy it is just what the world wants. A card in a more recent issue of the paper alluded to gives Major Lane's address as No. 23 Counties Slip, New York. Here is what the editor himself says about it:

SMALL POX—"GO FROM HOME TO LEARN THE NEWS."—We are very sorry to learn the following from the *Western Watchman*, of St. Louis:

"The demon small pox has again put in an appearance in New ark, N. J., and this time in no less in less a place than the episcopal residence adjacent to St. Patrick's Catholic cathedral. The victim is Rev. Father A. M. Sleets, one of the lately ordained clergymen. It seems that, in pursuance of his sacred calling, he visited a poor person's house on the Hill, one of whose family was afflicted with the disease, and there caught it. One physician, Dr. James Elliott, attended both cases, and failed to report either, as required by a city ordinance under a penalty of $50 each. Suits to recover this amount in both cases have been commenced against the Doctor. He was greatly mortified on discovering that the Health Inspector had discovered the case of Father Sleets. Rev Father Doane was surprised that the case was not reported."

We are very sorry that Father Sleets, when he found that he had the small pox, did not send a messenger to New York to get a package of Major Lane's Small-Pox Remedy. If he had done so, and had taken it according to directions, at least before the *ninth day* of the disease, he would have been *cured* of it, as surely, and almost as quickly, as the itching of a mosquito bite is ended by a touch of a mixture of salt and brandy.

A young priest in Brooklyn, a few weeks ago, visited a parishioner suffering from the small pox. His physician had pronounced it a *bad case*, and that the chances were in favor of a fatal result. This priest had, lately, been reading in the *Freeman* one of our paragraphs about the "Remedy for Small Pox" that, out of gratitude for his military protection, the Mic-Mac Indians had communicated to Major Lane—and to the positive effects of the remedy. Of his charity this priest went a considerable distance, to Major Lane's house, got some of the "remedy," prepared it according to order, gave it to the man, and—next day the man was free of the disease, and was suffering only from the weakness incident to what he had undergone.

One of our subscribers, a leading banker in a town in the interior, saw the Small Pox Remedy noticed in our columns. He was attacked with what was pronounced small-pox. He obtained and administered the "Remedy." The fever was broken, the disease cast out; and the physician—of course—concluded that he had been mistaken in the diagnosis, and that it had not been small-pox!

But, a short time afterwards, a poor wayfaring day-laborer was attacked, in that town, with something that the physicians declared was small-pox. Our friend the Banker hearing of it, was on hand, wishing to give the sufferer the benefit of the "Remedy." In one way or other this was hindered for *two days longer*—during which the poor patient had been carried beyond the inhabited limits, and lodged in some shanty or shed. By this time, his was a full-fledged case of *confluent small pox*. Our friend, at length, reached him, and gave him the "Remedy." The next day the poor fellow was *cured* of his disease; though, of course, very weak. Our friend the Banker wrote us a graphic account of it, at the time we asked some of our friends to tell us of the *success*, or of the *failure*, of the Remedy, when *prepared and administered under their own constant inspection*. We would gladly have published it—but, unfortunately, our friend had a horror of newspaper notoriety. "*Do not give my name, nor the name of the place.*" So, of course, with *our* rules, we could not publish it.

Dr. B——, of Troy, has written us testifying to the specific character of the cures of small-pox he has witnessed. He cannot belong to the *secret society* of oath-bound physicians, or he would not *dare* thus to acknowledge the potency of an Indian Remedy compounded of other roots besides the *Sarracenia Purpurea*, for the cure of small-pox.

We are glad to know from Major Lane that, through our notices, a great many have been applying to him. But we beg leave to say that it is only in the interests of human welfare—and that, especially, of our friends and readers—that we are occupied with this matter. We had, long ago, found the benefit of another of Major Lane's Mic-Mac preparations—the "Indian Liniment"—with which, to our knowledge, the Baron Rothschild used liberally to supply himself, every year, through Mr. Aug Belmont. We were *satisfied*,